SALIENT FEATURES OF SECRETARY CAR-LISLE'S ANNUAL REPORT.

TWENTY-EIGHT MILLIONS DEFICIT-BOND ISSUES ADVISED-AN AD VALOREM TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY-NEW INTERNAL

TAXES-AN INCOME TAX-

STRICT ECONOMY.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The belated annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress reached the House of Representatives to-day, sixfriends explain that this long and unprecedented was due to the fact that he was waiting for the majority of the Ways and Means Committee upon a measure to make good the estiated deficiency in the revenues, on account of the decline in dutiable imports and the proposed evision of the tariff. If this explanation is cor-ect it must be inferred that the Secretary has received assurances that the majority of the com-mittee will recommend an increase of 10 cents a mittee with recamble and whiskey, an increase in the gallon in the tax on cligars and cligarettes, and the imposition of taxes on cosmetics and perfumeries, legacies and successions, and incomes de corporations and joint stock companies. There is ain as yet that the majority of the Ways and Means Committee will not recommend a tax on individual incomes. At least five of the eratic members are strongly in favor of such a tax, and only three or four of them are strongly opposed to it. The very illustration used by Secretar Carlise to show that the tax on incomes derived from investments in corporations and joint stock companies would not bear heavily upon investors will probably be used by the advocates of a tax on all incomes above a certain amount, to show that the tax he recommends would not satisfy the anxious to punish men who have accumulated property sufficient to yield incomes in excess of a

Secretary Carlisle realizes that whatever legis lation may be enacted to increase the revenues by increasing the taxes on whiskey, cigars and cigarimposition of new taxes will not make good the deficit at the end of the current fiscal year, which he estimates at \$28,000,000, and he recommends that authority be granted for an issue of \$200,000,000 of bends for that purpose and to main tain the coin reserve. Judging from expressions dropped by a number of Democratic Representatives this afternoon, the recommendation will not be adopted without a bitter and prolonged struggle. Some of them declared that the enactment of a Free Silver Coinage law and the repeal of the tax on State banknote circulation, neither of which is recommended by the Secretary, would speedily relieve the strain on the Treasury and restore business prosperity, and that an increase of the interest-bearing debt would prove disastrous to the Democratic party as well as injurious to the coun-

raw materials" and the abolition of specific and compound duties are highly commended and appreciated by the framers of the pending Revenu who perhaps realize that the defence of both propositions in the report submitted to the House yester strong or effective as they desired. And yet the Secretary of the Treasury seems only to have amplified without strangthening the arguments submitted by the majority of the Ways and Means Committee, and any one who compares them will be forced to the conclusion that both were

rency sixes," issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, falling due within the year 1894, to the amount of \$2,362,000, which must be paid at main the administration of the Treasury Department. turity, and recommends that Congress take action at this session to provide for them.

"It may be safely assumed," he says, "that the porst effects of the recent financial disturbances and consequent business depression, have been re-alized, and that the conditions will be much more favorable hereafter for the collection of an adequate revenue for the support of the Government; but it can scarcely be expected that the receipts during the remainder of the fiscal year will exceed the expenditures for the same time to such an extent as to prevent a very considerable deficiency. I have therefore estimated a probable deficiency of \$28,000,000 at the close of the year, and if Con-gress concurs in this view of the situation it will be incumbent upon it to make some provision for raising that amount as soon as practicable, by taxation or otherwise. On account of the difficulty of securing such a sum within the time it will be the imposition and collection of additional taxes, I recommend that the third section of the act to provide for the resumption of specie yments, approved January 14, 1875, which confers authority upon the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and sell certain descriptions of United States bonds, be so amended as to authorize him to issue and sell, at not less than par in coin, bonds to an amount not exceeding \$200,000,000, bearing a lower rate of interest and having a shorter time to run than those now provided for, and that he be per-mitted to use, from time to time, such part of the proceeds as may be necessary to supply any deficiencies in the public revenues that may occur during the fiscal years 1894 and 1895. . . . REASONS FOR A BOND ISSUE.

"In the present condition of the public credit nothing less than the existence of a great and pressing financial emergency would, in my opin-ion, justify the issue and sale of any of these classes of bonds. . . . Whatever may have been their merits nearly a quarter of a century ago. when the credit of the Government was to a certain extent impaired by the existence of a large interest-bearing public debt and the general use of a depreciated paper currency, not then redeemable in any kind of coin, our financial standing is now so high that our public obligations, bearing any the rates of interest authorized by the law referred to, wou'd have to be sold at a premium so great as to prevent large classes of our people, who might otherwise invest in them, from becoming purchasers. . . If the authority now existing should be so modified as to empower the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the bonds in denominations or sums of \$25 and its multiples, they could readily disposed of through the sub-treasuries and postoffices without the agency or intervention

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afford to the people at large an opportunity to convert their surplus earnings into a form of security which, while it would be perfectly safe, would not only increase in value by reason of accumulating interest, but be at all times available as a means of procuring money when needed; and the experience of this and other countries justifies the confident belief that such a plan would be popular

"In case Congress should not consider it advisable to authorize the Secretary to use for the purpose of supplying deficiencies in the revenues any part recommend that he be empowered to execute from time to time as may be necessary the obligaions of the Government not exceeding in the aggreater than 3 per cent and payable after one year from date, and that he be permitted to sell them at not less than par, or use them at not less than par, in the payment of public expenses to such creditors as may be willing to receive them. The condition of the Treasury is such that unless some available means are promptly provided by law for will be seriously impaired, and pensioners and and enable the Treasury to continue the punctual payment of all legitimate demands upon it, and I respectfully but carnestly urge that immediate attention be given to the subject."

procure and maintain a larger reserve for the relemption of United States currency is discussed at currency now amount to \$499,999,240, all of which the Secretary of the Treasury is now required by law to redeem in coin on presentation. Besides this, there have been coined under authority of law \$419,332,550 in legal-tender silver, upon which certificates have

in legal-tender silver, upon which certificates have been issued to the amount of 3334,138,569; and as Congress, in the Act of July 14, 1820, declared it to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law, an additional reason now exist for conferring upon the Secretary un-questionable authority to provide for such contin-gencies as may arise.

framed after repeated consultations between Secretary Carlisle and Chairman Wilson. In regard to the sugar bounty the Secretary seems to have been constrained to modify or change his views since Congress assembled. In a note on page 257 of the "Book of Estimates," transmitted to the House of Representatives on December 4, is found this sentence:

a. "The Secretary of the Treasury having recommended the repeal of the Sugar Ecunty law, no estimate is submitted for the year 1885."

A rather careful examination of the report sent to Congress to-day fails to disclose the existence of such a recommendation.

The Secretary estimates the revenues of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 20, 1894, at 1430,121,000, and the expenditures at \$458,121,000, leaving a deficit of \$28,000,000 on the year. He mentions that there are Pacific Railroad bonds, known as "currency sixes," issued in add of the Pacific Pail.

"During the three months next preceding the the withdrawals of gold from the treasury for export amounted to \$34,146,000, and during the eight months which have elapsed since that time such withdrawals have amounted to \$36,259,650, or \$2.113. 550 more than during the preceding period of thre

the 7th day of March, 1893, was \$100,982,410, or \$882,419 in excess of the lawful reserve; but by making exchanges of currency for gold with the banks in different parts of the country the amount was increased to \$107,462,683 on the 25th of that month.

different parts of the country the amount was increased to \$107.462.682 on the 25th of that month. Notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts by the department to maintain the hundred-million dollar reserve intact, the presentation of notes for redemption to procure gold for shipment abroad continued to such an extent that on the 25d day of April, for the first time since the fund was established, it became necessary to use a part of it, and it was reduced to \$54.482.237; but it was afterward increased by exchange of currency for gold, so that on the 10th day of August it had been fully restored, and there was on hand \$163.683.290 in free gold. By October 19, however, it had been diminished by redemptions of currency and otherwise to the sum of \$8.561.285, which is the lowest it has ever reached.

"So long as the Government continues the unwise policy of keeping its own notes outstanding to circulate as currency, and undertakes to provide for their redemption in coin on presentation, it will be in my opinion, essential for the Secretary of the Treasury to possess the means, or to have the clear and undoubted authority to secure the means, which may from time to time become necessary to enable him to meet such emergencies as the one which has recently occurred in our financial affairs. Under existing legislation the Treasury Department exercises to a larger extent than all the other financial institutions of the tounty combined the functions of a bank issue, and while the credit of the Government is so strong that it may not be necessary to maintain at all times the actual coin reserve which experience has shown to be requisite in the case of ordinary banking companies, still it would be manifestly imprudent, to say the least, not to adopt such precautionary measures as would enable the Government in times of unusual monetary disturbances to keep its faith with the people who hold its notes and coins by protecting them against the disastrous effects of an irredeemable and depreciated currency.

THE SILVER PROBLE

THE SILVER PROBLEM.

recent repeal of so much of the Act of July 14, 1890, as required the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver bullion and issue Treas-Treasury to purchase silver bullion and issue Treas-ury notes in payment for it makes such a radical change in the policy of the Government respecting the currency of the country that, until its effects are more fully developed. I do not consider it advisable to recommend further specific legislation upon that subject. As already zhown in this report, the amount of money in the country, outside of the Treasury, on the 1st day of December, 1833, was \$112,404,947 greater than the amount outstanding on the 1st day of November, 1893. The vast increase in the volume of outstanding currency, notwithstanding the enormous exports of gold dur-ing the year, is the result of several causes, among which may be mentioned the issue of Treasury notes for the purchase of silver bullion, the excess of public expenditures over receipts, the additional circulation called for by the National banks during the late financial stringency and the large imports of gold, which amounted during the months

such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver buillon and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom then held in the Treasury purchased by such notes, and consequently, when these notes are redeemed with silver coined from the buillon purchased under the act, they cannot be relisated, but must be retired and cancelled, for otherwise there would be a greater amount of notes outstanding than the cost of the buillon and coined dollars then held in the Treasury. In this manner notes to the amount of \$2.05.94 have been retired and cancelled since August last, and standard silver dollars have taken their places in the circulation. If redeemed in gold coin, the notes might be lawfully retired or relisated in the discretion of the Secretary; but the condition of the Treasury has been and is now such that practically no discretion exists, for the reason that the necessities of the public serve and the requirements of the coin reserve compel him to reissue them in defraying the expenditures of the Government or in procuring coin to replenish that fund.

"One of the principal disficulties encountered by the Treasury Department results from the Indisposition of the public to retain standard sliver dollars and silver certificates in circulation. It requires constant effort upon the part of the Treasury Department part of the Treasury Originals to prevent the certificates especially from accumulating in the sub-treasuries to the exclusion of legal-tender currency. Why this should be the case is not easily understood, for, although these certificates are not legal-tender in the payment of private debts, they are, by the acts of 18N and 1885, made receivable for all public dues, and by the Act of May 12, 1882, National banks are authorized to hold them as part of their law, ful reserves. With the policy of maintaining equality in the exchangeable value of all our currency firmly established and the further accumulation of silver buillion arrested, there is no substantial reason why the silver certi

SILVER COINAGE. "The Treasury now holds 140,699,760 fine ounce of silver builion, purchased under the Act of July 14, 1890, at a cost of \$126,758,218, and which, at the 14, 1890, at a cost of \$125,252.18, and which, at the legal rate of 15.988 to 1, would make 181,914,899 silver dollars. The act provided that after the 1st day of July, 1891, the Secretary of the Treasury should coin as much of the bullion purchased under it as of the notes, and that any gain or seigniorage and paid into the Treasury. It is plain from this and other provisions of the act that so much of the bullion as may be necessary, when coined, to

trine of "tariff for revenue only" is strengly re-asserted. The Secretary argues elaborately in favor Wilson bill, as opposed to specific

It is estimated that the revenues for the fiscal

n a considerable reduction from the estimates, an year 1825, by the imposition of additional taxes | ment, in eigars and eigarettes, and the imposition of taxes on playing cards, cosmetics and per-

on cigars and cigareties, and the imposition of new taxes on playing cards, cosmetics and perfumeries, legacies and successions, and incomes derived from investments in stocks and bonds of corporations and joint stock companies.

"The increased tax on distilled spirits, cigars and cigareties should be imposed upon all such articles in existence, and upon which the revenue has not been collected, at the time the act takes effect, but a reasonable time should be allowed in the cases of the new taxes in order that the necessary stamps may be prepared and distributed, and the necessary rules and regulations made and promulated. The propriety, under the circumstances, of increasing taxes upon distilled spirits, cigars and reasonable rate upon playing cards and cosmetics and perfumeries, will not, I think, be seriously questioned, except by some of the producers of these articles, who constitute comparatively a small part of the people. Taxes which directly or indirectly increase the cost of the actual necessaries to do so, but the consumers of such articles as are not essential to health and comfort ought not to complain when called upon to contribute a part of their voluntary expenditures to the support of the Government. Taxes upon legacies and successions and honds of corporations and joint stock companies are less objectionable in their nature and in the methods of collection than any other exclass which it is competent for the United States to impose upon incomes according to their actual value or amount.

"It is a generally recognized fact that capital

it is competent for the United States to impose upon incomes according to their actual value or amount.

"It is a generally recognized fact that capital in the form of money, bonds and other evidences of debt does not usually, by reason of its intangible and transitory nature, bear its due proportion of the burdens of taxation under the revenue laws of the several States and minicipalities, as compared with real estate and visible personal property; and, while no discrimination should be made against it, whether it be represented by corporate or other investments, there appears to be no good reason why the contributions for the support of the public service generally should not be equalized as nearly as possible by including this kind of property in the Federal revenue system.

"It is scarcely necessary to suggest to Congress, in this connection, that the present and prospective condition of the Treasury and the general state of the country demand a policy of the strictest economy in public expenditures consistent with an efficient administration of the laws. Reductions of textically beneficial without a corresponding reduction of expenditures; but such a reduction cannot be permanently effected by merely withholding appropriations required for the execution of existing laws which imposed duties upon the heads of executive departments and other public officials. Deficiencies are not savings, but as a general rule result in larger expenditures than would have been made if adequate appropriations had been granted in the first instance. Genuine economy and frugality can be secured only by the repeal of statutes authorizing or requiring unnecessary expenditures, and the refusal to cancel new laws creating charges against the Treasury for purposes of doubtful utility; and, although such a policy will probably be vigorously opposed by a powerful interests more or less dependent upon the patronage of the Government for support, and by local influences seeking legislative favors, it is evident that it must be adopted a

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WALL-ST, AND THE REPORT.

FINANCIERS DEEPLY DISAPPOINTED.

SECRETARY CARLISLE SHOWS HIS HOSTILITY TO BANKING INTERESTS-THE COINAGE

with interest the transmission of the long-delayed community because of the disappointing vagueness of the terms in which he dealt with vital public questions The first report of the House Com-mittee on Ways and Means on the subject of the tariff, was emphatic enough in its way, but that way was one which sent paralysis to already de-

pressed industry and business. At the last the business community looked with some hope to a declaration from the Secretary of the Treasury which would have some tonic effect. financial officer of the Government. The disapcontinent was the more accentuated by the unusual and perhaps unprecedented delay in the publication of the report of the head of the Treasury

men in expressing opinions upon Secretary Carthe early editions of the evening newspapers, and crats of financial standing, like Charles S. Fairchild, National Bank, declined to discuss Mr. Carlisle's Other men pleaded exemption from public interview, because they could not approve the tary's report, and yet did not wish to antagonize the financial efforts of the Administration. The that charity appears to be the policy deemed to the most advisable form in which to receive the utterances of the financial chief of the Govern-

dence of any warm reception given to this important State document. It went too far and not far enough, in the opinion of many bankers, in its treatment of important of important of important and not far enough. methods of providing this additional revenue have been suggested and discussed, and after a careful the country's business history. It failed to meet the conclusion that it can be most conveniently and justly raised by increasing the tax on distilled spirits 10 cents per gallon, and by additional taxes on clears and cleareties, and the imposition of Treasury deficit possibilities and protect the contressive was generally approved. Action in this line, it was suggested, would, six months ago, have prevented part of the depression which now affects all kinds of business. But Wall Street shrunged its shoulders at Mr. Carlisle's desire to float his proposed bonds only through sub-treasuries and post-offices "without the agency or intervention of banks or other financial institutions." Here was the disclosure of the real attitude of the Secretary of the Treasury—of the majority of his party in control of the Government in fact—suspicion of the financial community of the metropolis of the Nation, a slur at the men who have piloted the Treasury through many dangers since the political revolution of ISS2, an indication of the innate batted of the Southern radical element dominating the Democratic party toward the institutions whose patriotism in the Civil War helped to save the Union and whose work in the past summer saved the Democratic Administration from financial embarrassments. The practical part of Mr. Carlisie's suggestion in his proposed issue of bonds, will doubtless form a subject of discussion later. Bankers recalled how, under favorable circumstances, the issue of fio certificates for 4 per cent bonds proved to be a disappointing experiment, simply leading to successful operations of speculators without securing a distribution of securities among the people outside of the ordinary business channels.

THE SILVER SEIGNIORAGE. But while Mr. Cartisle's proposed bond issue me with approval from men who are full of the distress of the National Treasury had a big "fly in the ointment." Coincident with



Brings comfort and improvement and tends on personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others, and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of

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the recommendations of a bond issue came the suggestion for coining part of the "seigniorage" on silver buillon held by the Treasury. Bankers who applauded the determination announced by the Secretary to maintain the Nation's money in all its forms at par with gold saw in this inclination toward colning the seigniorage a dangerous disposition upon the part of the Government to tamper again with silver inflation. This part of Mr. Carlisle's report was generally accepted as an outcropping of the vicious financial ideas with which Mr. Carlisle's name had been associated until he was brought into line with the President's determination to repeal the Silver Purchase clause of the Act of 1890. Financial men are not able to disguise the fear that the Secretary of the Treasury is still anxious to exploit monetary heresies, and his suggestion of the possibility of a coinage of the silver seigniorage is regarded as an unfortunate accompaniment of the proposition to issue Government bonds for preserving the National credit. The necessity of a tax upon income from investments as a means to help fill up the hole in revenues to be made by the Wilson Lariff bill is deplored in Wall Street, and the idea of such a tax is generally condemned in banking circles.

Probably the most conservative expression of opinion that could be construed as favorable to Mr. Carlisle's report was the comment made by Henry W. Cannon, president of the Chase National Bank, who said:

"It is perfectly clear from Secretary Carlisle's report that the expenditures of our Government exceed the receipts and that its deficiency in revenue

Carlisle's report was the comment made by Henry W. Cannon, president of the Chase National Bank, who said:

"It is perfectly clear from Secretary Carlisle's report that the expenditures of our Government exceed the receipts and that its deficiency in revenue will have to be provided for, inasmuch as the Government has, during the last decade, paid off a large portion of its bonded indebtedness in advance of maturity by purchasing its bonds. The Secretary's suggestion that the Government now borrow money is, to say the least, very reasonable, and it would be obviously unjust to the people of this country to subject them to largely increased taxation at present in order to meet a temporary deficiency. It seems imperative that the Secretary should receive sufficient power to enable him to borrow money, and I believe that his suggestion respecting a temporary loan, payable after one year at the pleasure of the Government, and an issue of bonds payable at the expiration of five years, at the pleasure of the Government, would be for the best public interest. I am entirely in accord with the Secretary's suggestion that the Government should maintain a large coin reserve, so that no question could arise in the mind of any one as to the ability of the Government to redeem any of its currency issues in gold whenever required.

"I notice that the Secretary refers to preparations for the colinage of silver dollars from the buillon held by the Treasury, which was purchased by Treasury notes under the act recently repealed. I hope that no more silver dollars will be struck by our mints, especially from the buillon now on hand, as it would be simply inflation pure and simple, and it would certainly not enhance the credit of our country to utilize the buillon, against which Treasury notes are airendy outstanding, to coin additional dollars to be disbursed by the Treasury."

SPRING SENT TO JAIL FOR TEN DAYS.

THE SWINDLER BUSIES HIMSELF WRITING LET-TERS TO THE ASTORS, THE VANDER-BILTS AND THE GOULDS

Harry Loomis Spring, the swindler arrested at some money from Major Moses P. Handy, who was staying there. He was arrested by a detective who recognized him as an old "beat." Spring is the man who, about six months ago,

wrote a series of letters to Miss Helen Gould professing that he was deeply in love with her and asking her hand in marriage. When questioned about it yesterday he said:

"Well, I might have asked the lady's hand in marriage. What of it? I am an honorable man, marriage. What of it? I am an honorable man, and although I never saw the lady, and she never saw me, she might do worse."

In the afternoon, while confined in the Jefferson Market Prison, Spring busied himself by writing and posting four letters to the following persons: George J. Gould, No. 195 Broadway: Herbert Allsop Barron. No. 23 West Seventeenth-st.; George W. Vanderblit, No. 640 Fifth-ave., and John Jacob Astor, Twenty-sixth-st. and Broadway. The contents of these letters are unknown.

BOYNTON RELEASED ON PAROLE.

George B. Boynton, the American accused of having tried to blow up Admiral Mello's flagship Aquidaban with a torpedo in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, and sent to the United States therefor by Captain Picking, was released from custody at the Navy Yard yesterday. He was released on parole by Admiral Gherardi. The Admiral did not know what to do with Boynton when he was know what to do with Boynton when he was turned over to him, so he telegraphed to Secretary Herbert. The Secretary Hiroted that Boynton be released on parole. Boynton was pleased at his release, but went away, it is said, threatening to bring sult against the United States Government for \$100,000 for his imprisonment on the Charleston and his transportation to this country. Such action, it is said by legal authorities, can be brought against the United States.

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The Aqueduct Commissioners are pushing the project of constructing a distributing reservoir at Jerome Park, as heretofore described by The Trib-Jerome Park, as heretofore described by The Trib-une. On the recommendation of Chief Engineer Fteley the Commissioners yesterday approved the map submitted by the Commissioner of Public Works on December 13, and requested the Com-missioner to transmit a final plan sheet showing the lands required for the reservoir, together with such plans, maps, specifications, estimates and details for its construction needed at the public hearing which is soon to be fixed.

The 500 children attending the Italian School at No. 160 Leonard-st, gave a Christmas entertain-ment yesterday afternoon. Many patrons of the school and those interested in charity work were present. The room was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting. Superintendent A. E. Cerqua, and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them, and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 150c. and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name, spring of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Hags and bunting. Superintendent A. E. Cerqua, the principal, Miss Anna Van Rhyn, and the fifteen teachers had charge of the exercises. The children teachers had charge of the exercises. The children the salutation to the fig. Several songs were sung. The children the Kindergarten department played several sames. Addresses were made by the Superintendent the Rev. S. S. Seward and Lawson N. Fuller, Santa Claus, impersonated by George Roan, then can be callifornia Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name, spring of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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The Christmas entertainment of the New-York Hospital will be given on Christmas evening. The tree in the Children's Ward will be lighted at 8 o'clock.

Grammar School No. 3, the old school on the corner, will have its Christmas "racket" in the Boys' Department at 1:20 p. m. to-morrow.